FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1834. [NO. 896.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,

$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, & thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

The Subscribers have just received a general assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS of the Manufacture and assorted from Nos: 4 to 12.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville July 29, 1834. 94tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVES this place this day for New York, and begs leave to advise his numerous country friends that his present heavy stock of

GOODS,

is his intention of laying in such further supplies as will be worthy their attention to call and examine.

Has now on hand and in Georgetown to be sold without delay, the following articles which are offered at *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL* on accommodating terms:—

Hogsheads St. Croix SUGAR,
17 do. N. Orleans & W. India Molasses,
150 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
200 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
1,000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
75 barrels No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel,
4 tierces Rice,
50 casks Stone Lime,
50,000 lbs. Bacon, (mostly sides.)

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods,
Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Which is constantly running, and he will be thankful from such persons as are disposed to favorize him.

Cash advanced on all Cotton left under his care for shipment on owners' account to New York or Charleston.

The Subscriber lately had erected a Cotton Shed, 200 feet long, the use of which he offers to such persons as may at any time desire to store their Cotton. No charge will be made. The Shed is so situated from any buildings that there is no danger of its being consumed in case of fire breaking out in any part of the Town. He offers the use of the extensive lot as a FREE WAGON YARD, about 200 ft. by 400. A large number of Waggons and plenty of room.

AUGUSTUS P. LACOSTE.

Georgetown, S. C. July 26, 1834. 95-6w.

The Editors of the Carolina Watchman and Farmers' and Farmers' Journal, will please give the above six insertions, and forward their bills to the office of the Observer for payment, where the account is left to liquidate them. A. P. L.

Medical College of the State of S. C.

LECTURES in this Institution, will begin on the second *Monday* in November next, and end the first *Saturday* of March following.

Anatomy, by J. Edwards Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery, by John Wagner, M. D.
Principles and Practice of Medicine, by S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Chemistry, by Edmund Ravenel, M. D.
Materia Medica, by Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics, by Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.
Physiology, by James Moultrie, Jr. M. D.

JAMES MOULTRIE, Jr. M. D. Dean.

N. B.—Editors of Newspapers in South and North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and elsewhere, who published the above notice, are requested to do the same this, twice a week until November.

Charleston, 1834. 82-eowt1stN.

Commission & Forwarding Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS continue to receive and forward Goods, and will pay strict attention to the business entrusted to them. They have large and convenient Ware Houses and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which may be forwarded or sold as directed.

They have now in Store on consignment,
100 Hhds. Bright retailing Molasses,
50 Bags high scented Rio Coffee,
25 do. grass bag Cuba Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
20 bbls. Jamaica Sugar,
20 crates assorted Crockery,
1500 bushels of Alum Salt,
Pipes Sherry and Malaga Wine, Pepper, Copperas, Salt Petre, &c. Hyson and Imperial, Bar Lead.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, 1834. 94-6w.

ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS give notice that the ICE HOUSE will be open to deliver Ice every day (Sundays excepted) from 5 to 7 o'clock, forenoon and first hour, and also on Saturday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock, *and at no other time* They will act upon the following Prices for the present season:

To Subscribers, from 2 to 23 lbs. 3 cts per lb.
To transient Customers, " 2 to 35 " 4 " "
" " 25 to 500 3 " "
500 lb. and upwards 2 " "

BARRY & BRYANT.

Charleston, May 14. 85tf.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The Subscriber intending to devote his whole time to the Auction and Commission Business, will dispose of his Stock of

SHOES, HATS, &c.,

at low prices. Country Merchants will find great advantage by calling early.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, May 26, 1834. 86tf.

Coffee and Salt.

50 Bags prime COFFEE,
1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

Second Class—HIGH AND LOW SYSTEM.

To be drawn at Lincolnton, Lincoln County, on Wednesday the 27th day of August, 1834.

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.

CAPITAL, $5,000.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1	Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1	Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
10	Prizes of	1,000	is	10,000
10	Prizes of	500	is	5,000
10	Prizes of	300	is	3,000
10	Prizes of	200	is	2,000
20	Prizes of	100	is	2,000
60	Prizes of	50	is	3,000
100	Prizes of	20	is	2,000
300	Prizes of	10	is	3,000
20,000	Prizes of	4	is	80,000
20,523	Prizes amounting to			$120,000

19,477 Blanks. 40,000 Tickets.

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

MODE OF DRAWING.

To be drawn on the High and Low System.—The 20,000 Prizes of $4 to be awarded to the High and Low division, to be determined by that which may draw the Capital Prize of $5,000, so that the holder of two tickets, one in each division, is certain to draw one prize and may draw three. The numbers from 1 to 20,000 inclusive are *low*, and those from 20,001 to 40,000 are *high*. All the prizes above the denomination of $4 are put into one Wheel, and all the numbers in another, the whole to be drawn in a few hours. All Prizes payable in Cash forty days after the drawing, subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

A Package of 10 whole Tickets in this Lottery will cost $40
And must draw nett 17
$23

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only can in this way, for $23 get the Managers certificate for 10 whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the Tickets may draw over $17, that being the amount of the $4 prizes, that each Package must draw. Packages of shares in proportion—say,

A certificate for 10 Whole Tickets $23
For 10 Half do. 11 50
For 10 Quarter do. 5 75

☞All orders from a distance by mail (post paid,) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prize Tickets in our previous Lottery, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets.....$4
Halves..... 2
Quarters..... 1

☞Tickets, Shares, and Packages, to be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Office of

Thos. Sandford & Co.,
AGENTS, FAYETTEVILLE.

All orders from a distance, (post paid) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 22, 1834. 94-td.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, are hereby notified that an early settlement of their Freight accounts is required.

JOHN CRUSOE. *Agent.*

Fayetteville, July 14th, 1834. 93-4w.

Mallett's Mill.

THE Subscriber having leased the above property for the ensuing season, and given it a thorough repair, is now ready for the reception of grain, and flatters himself, that through his experience in Milling, and the undivided attention he will bestow upon the business, those persons who may send their Wheat to him, will meet with satisfactory despatch.

H. B. SEDBERY.

July 7th, 1834. 94 tf.

SALES AT AUCTION
OF
DRY GOODS &c.

On Tuesday, the 26th August, 1834.

(ts) By WILLKINGS & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

A fresh supply of Crockett's Life, written by himself; Helen; Dick's Future State, Pulpit Assistant; Chitty on Bills; Adams's Arithmetic; &c.

Medical Books.—Abercrombie on the Brain; Do on the Stomach; Dewees' Practice; Do. on Children; Do. on Females; Horner's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver, Do. on Climate; U. S. Pharmacopeia; Smith on Fevers; Travers on Irritation; Do. on the Eye; Tweedie on Fevers; Tate on Hysteria; Teale on Neuralgic Diseases; McCullock on Fevers; Bichat's Special Anatomy; Parr's Medical Dictionary; Bell on Arteries; Bell on Nerves, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

May 20, 1834.

Corn, Corn, Corn.

JUST received, 1000 bushels CORN, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9, 1834. 88tf

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

Maj. Downing and Col. Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 15, 1834.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Class No. 14 *for* 1834.

Draws at Washington, Tuesday, August 5, 1834.

1 Prize of $10,000 and 70 Prizes of $1,000.

SCHEME.

1	$10,000	$10,000
70	1,000	70,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,115	1,115
20	300	6,000
20	200	4,000
50	100	5,000
64	50	3,200
64	40	2,560
64	30	1,920
64	20	1,280
3264	10	32,640
22176	5	110,880

25861 Prizes.....amounting to $256,595
Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.

JAMES SEAWELL, Agent.

DELAWARE & NORTH CAROLINA
Consolidaed Lottery,
CLASS No. 5, FOR 1834,

To be drawn at Wilmington, Friday, August 15, 1834.

60 Number Lottery,—Nine drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1	1,392		1,392
1	1,000		1,000
2	500		1,000
2	400		800
4	300		1,200
4	200		800
10	150		1,500
10	120		1,200
49	100		4,900
102	20		2,040
102.	10		1,020
1632	4		6,528
11475	2		22,950

13395 Prizes.....amounting to $51,330
Tickets $2—Shares in proportion.

☞Prizes paid in Cash or Tickets, by

J. SEAWELL, Agent.

July 22, 1834. 94tf.

Molasses.

JUST received by Steamer John Walker, FORTY hhds. Prime retailing MOLASSES, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

July 8. 82 tf.

From the New York American.

The expectation which, for political effect, it is sought to excite among the industrious classes, that the *Gold Bills*, as they are familiarly called, will put into every man's pocket quantities of that shining metal, and that henceforth poverty and paper money shall be no more known in the land, would be eminently absurd, if they were not in design eminently flagitious.

It is not, however, our purpose to argue seriously on the question, how a laboring, or any other man, is more likely now to obtain gold, than—before the passage of the bills in question—he was to obtain silver or paper dollars, but simply to strip the matter of its political character, and to show, by the example of the Senate of the United States, that so far as depended upon the Jackson Van Buren party in that body, they were averse to, and did actually oppose, the only efficient step taken by Congress, to insure to the public creditor, the payment of his debt in *good money*, and by consequence the general circulation of such money. The Gold bills were debated, voted for, and adopted, without reference to party; and whether their operation shall prove to be beneficial or otherwise, which yet remains to be seen, they were not, and cannot be, with any truth, seized upon to the glorification of any party.

But the provision annexed to the general appropriation bill, requiring that all payments should be made in money at par—that is, redeemable in specie at the place where made—was, in the Senate, carried in spite of the *Jackson Van Buren* party, as, by the annexed extract, furnished by the National Intelligencer, will be seen:

The section referred to was moved as an amendment to the General appropriation Bill, by Mr. Poindexter, and is in the following words:

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no payment of the money, appropriated by this act, or any other act passed at the present session of Congress, shall be made in the note or notes of any Bank which shall not be at par value at the place where such payment may be made, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of any debt due from the United States to individuals."

Upon the Question of agreeing to this important and salutary amendment, the Yeas and Nays being taken, were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bibb, Black, Chambers, Clayton, Clay, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, King of Geo., Knight, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, Kent, King, of Alabama, Linn, Morris, Preston, Shepley, White, Wilkins, Wright—16.

Every administration member of the Senate, except one of the Senators from Georgia, voted against this simple, just, and honest provision.

Female Simplicity.—I wonder what my brother John sees in the lasses that he likes them sae weel; for my part, I wad na gie the company o'ane lad for twenty lasses.

Cunningham's Burns.

WASHINGTON, 19 JULY, 1834.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight,
of the New York Daily Advertiser.

I am going to write to you now on a matter that is plagy deep and cute and if I cant make you understand it, then you may be sartin I dont understand it myself, and if that is the case, it wont be the first time that a man has undertaken to explain a thing that he makes darker than it was afore.—But I'll try it, and if you dont see it, I'll take my share of the fault in explainin ont, and you must take tother share, and that will be about right.

Well, now to begin—you know that a good deal has been said of late, about *paper money, and hard money*, and some folks about "the Government" are trying to make it out that tbe *Gineral* is goin to make all the money in the country *hard money*, and to get rid of all *paper money*.

If folks dont look well into this matter, and understand what the natur on't is, 99 out of 100 of 'em will get puzzled most shockin, and git so much dust thrown in their eyes, that it might take a considerable work to explain and git matters right agin; and I am goin now to give my notions about it, and then let every man take his own course, and if things git crooked I cant help it. I want to see things go strait, and thats the reason I write you this letter.

If this country was a small country, like an island, where a man could eat his breakfast on one side ont, and walk across to the other side to eat his supper, then perhaps it would'nt be much out of the way to have all the money in it gold and silver.—But seein that it is somethin of a considerable of a country, and a man has to eat a good many breakfasts and suppers afore he gits from one side to the other, then my notion is that it is necessary to look out and see if we cant git our money from one pint to the othor a little easier than carrying ont in hard money—now let us suppose there warnt a bank note in the country, and all the money was hard money, and suppose you wanted to buy 100 bales of cotton in Tennessee—well 100 bales of cotton would cost about four thousand dollars, nigh as I can kalklate, and four thousand dollars in silver would weigh about 240lbs. Now how would you git this money in the cheapest way from New York to Tennessee? A horse cant very well carry it, and so the only way is to hire a wagon. Well now you have got it to Tennessee, and after you have bought the cotton, the man you bought it of wants to buy goods with the money at the place where the goods are cheapest, and ten to one he finds New York is that place; and so back he sends these dollars agin to New York to by goods.

Well, the next time you want to buy cotton, you'll begin to figure out how you can save this expense and risk of sendin dollars, and you'll find out that folks in Tennessee want dollars in New York to buy goods, jist as much as you want 'em in Tennessee for their cotton; and if you can put your dollars in a good safe place in New York, and take a resate for 'em, sayin that them are dollars shall be delivered up when that are resate is presented, then all you have got to do is to carry that resate with you, or send it in a letter, and accordin to the safety and security and good character of the man who holds the dollars, and gives that resate for 'em jist so it will pass from hand to hand, and be jist as good as the dollars, and a *leetle better*, because it is easier carried about than the dollars, and at less expense; and it is the nature of our people to do all kinds of business at the least expense possible, and that's the reason why they go ahead of all the rest of creation.

Well then if this is so, as I have been tellin, and it is as true as natur, then our folks would make banks right off, without law, and without knowin on't, for every bit of hard money would go right into the hands of folks known to be rich and secure, and honest, or supposed to be so, and their resates for it would be handed about jist as bank bills are now, promisin to *"pay the bearer on demand,"* and so we should have as many on em as we have Bank bills now.

Our folks in Congress and in Legislatures saw this a long spell ago, and they see from the very natur of things that business about the country would go right into that channel, and nothin could help it, and they went right to work to plan things so that the people should not be deceived in taking these resates, for it would be plagy hard for a man to git one in pay for his goods, and when he call'd for the money, to git an answer sayin the marchant or broker could not pay it, and that he was broke all to bits and so forth. And so the Legislatures of the States turned to and made Banks; that is, they allowed a good many folks to join together and have a Bank with a good solid capital, and to issue their bills, to save the people the expense of carrying the hard money about. And as these Banks had a great capital, they were allowed to lend their Bank bills to people who wanted to borrow money, and to take the people's notes so as to allow active industrious folks to work along and git ahead in the world; well this was found sich profitable business, the State Legislatures were overrun with applications for Bank charters; and in a little while there was more Banks than hard dollars, and it got so that the people warnt safe in takin any of the bills, and there was no way of puttin an eend to it till Congress took it up, and the Constitution gives Congress the right to "regulate the currency of the country." If Congress had said right off that all these Bank notes warnt money, and nothin but *hard money* was money, there would a ben trouble enuf—as bad as frecin the niggers right off; but they looked on't as an evil to be cured jist like the bite of frost, and that was by puttin frost to it; and so they made a Bank, and tell'd that Bank to go to work and clear out this trash. The Bank of the United States went to work, and arter a spell it got things goin pretty slick. As soon as one of these State Banks attempted to shove off more of its bills than it had power to pay when the people brought em back—and that is the nater of Banks with small capitals—the U. S. Bank would by havin its branches all about lookin arter this trick, pick up these bills from the people, and make the State Banks pay em, and if they didn't, then they would burst their biler. This was to be sure a pretty dirty job for the United States Bank to do, and they got bit pritty often; but it was its duty by law, for the law of the said U. S. Bank must regulate the currency.

The State Banks got into a pesky bad humour about it, especially those that had no capital, and who wanted to make money out of the people by sendin out their bills that they could not pay when called on, and so they all got to work picken at the United States Bank, and called it a *monster*, and so forth; and then the politicians sot to work and that's the nater of them too, to get hold of any thing to give em a boost, and Mr. Van Buren at the head on em, all cryin out agin the U. States Bank, for they see that one Bank could stand no chance agin so many State Banks—First they said the United States Bank warnt safe, and got committees appinted to examine into it, and when it turned out it was a leetle safer than they said it was, and all the rest of the Banks put together, then they changed their tune and got to cryin out that nothin but *hard money* was the right kind of stuff—thinkin that a good many people would agree with em on this pint, and I suppose they will—but what is the natur on't? You see if we git back to *hard money*, folks will go right to *resates* agin, jest as I have been tellen, and Congress will have to do something to correct it, and regulate it, and make it safe for the people.

But what hits my dander considerable is in *knowin* that all this hue and cry agin the U. States Bank, (which has got things jist as Congress wanted em to be when the Bank was charter'd and a leetle better than it expected,) is not to git rid of *Banks*, but to git this *national Bank*, this BALE PEOPLE'S BANK out of the way, so as to let the raft of small ones git fairly to work to pick the people's pockets. This is jest as true now, as I am writen about it; and if folks don't see it they must'nt blame me.

Mr. Van Buren knows this jest as well as he knows that he is arter the presidency; but he is a knowin critter, and he sees that if he can git all the state banks on his side, and agin the U. States Bank, he'll count up a pretty considerable in votes;—but the people wont git as much hard money by it as he promises, unless it is that kind of money that will be plagy *hard* to get rid on.

Then agin there is the farmer—they tell him *hard money* is jest the thing, and so he thinks too; and if he can get a *hard dollar* for a bushel of wheat instead of a paper dollar, he thinks it will be a good change; but if he thinks a leetle more about the matter he will find that there aint hard money enuff in all creation for that; and if we were to cum to hard money, where he now gits a good paper dollar for his bushel of wheat, he could'nt git two shillins in silver, because every thing would take its value by the quantity of hard money. If he turns this over a spell he'll git the dust out of his eyes in a minut.

Then agin a good deal is sed about gold, and that the Gineral will have gold money; and to do this, his folks in Congress past a law makin gold more valuable, that is, the same weight of gold which by the old law was a legal tender for ten dollars, is now to be worth ten dollars and seventy cents. Well this is a pretty odd way of managin things, and to keep gold in the country, and to understand it well, suppose the law said a copper cent, which now takes one hundred on em to make a dollar should be made to go fifty for a dollar. My notion is we should have more coppers shufflin about than folks cared to be bothered with, and none go out of the country nother. I don't care nothin about it myself, but I like to have things understood all around, and then there wont be no mistake.

I haint got time now to write about the hull matter of the advantage to the country of havin *good bank paper*, but I will in my next letter. I know there is nothin like it to make things work easy, and it is the cheapest way of goin ahead; but the pint is in havin none but sich kind of paper that will be paid as soon as it is handed in, and in jist sich money as folks want for it; and when we have sich kind of bank bills, then they are jest so much better for all matters of trade, in this everlastin wide and broad country, than hard money, as they cost less to send em about; and jest sich kind of money we have got now, but some folks aint content with it.—*Party folks* (not the honest people) say *this monster* must be put down; and unless the people look to it and sift it, "the party" will do it. Mr. Van Buren has jest drank a toast about it, say-in it must be put down, and that's enuff; but he did'nt say nothin about hard money in the place on't. That would'nt do—he is too cute for that; the *safety fund* banks and the *pet banks* could'nt drink that toast no how; if it come to hard money it would be plagy hard for 'em, and nothin would save the safety fund, but to pass a law makin one hard dollar equal to five of the paper ones, and then they'd git out of the scrape as slick as a whistle. Your friend

J. DOWNING, Major
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

The Belvidere (Warren county) Apollo furnishes a short account of the conduct of the followers of "Andrew Jackson" in that place on the 4th instant. We quote a few of the toasts to shew the character of the General's glorifiers. We hope our readers will excuse us for republishing them, but we wish them to see what Jacksonism is made of.

By an officer of the county, and one of the committee of arrangements—

"May all those who are opposed to Jackson be in Jonah's belly—Jonah in the whale's—the whale in the devil's—the devil in the back kitchen of hell—the door locked—the key lost—a blind man hunting for it—and our prayer to God is he may never find it."

By one of the builders of the arch—

"May those opposed to Jackson be lathered with aquafortis and shaved with a handsaw."

By a Jackson Innkeeper—

"May the Clay men be taken to a brick-yard and moulded into bricks and laid in a pavement for the Jackson men to walk on."

The New Title.—One of the toasts in Philadelphia on the 4th, was: "Gen. Jackson, *Commander* of the United States." When Cromwell turned the House of Commons out of doors, and took possession of the government "as a unit," he took the title of *Protector*, since it would not do to style himself King or Emperor. The title of COMMANDER is selected for our President, probably, with a similar view. The kitchen cabinet have told us all along that Jackson was *born to command.*—*N. Y. Gazette.*

From New York.—"Dry Goods, to a large amount, are re-shipping to England for the benefit of Drawback. Some of the shrewd men in Wall street calculate that at least fifty millions of capital and currency have been withdrawn from business operations since last October."

A prophet, indeed.—Among all the toasts given on the fourth of July, we have seen few more pointed than the following given at Suffolk Virginia:

By John J. Earley. Thomas Ritchie. A Prophet indeed!!—who foretold in 1824, that Andrew Jackson would prove a curse to his country.

Lafayette's opinion of Louis Philippe.—An individual who saw Lafayette upon his death-bed states that the dying General said to him of Louis Philippe—"*C'st un fourbe—et nous evons ete—victimes de sa fourberie.*" (He is a cheat—and we have been the victims of his imposture.)

A collection was taken up in Dr. Channing's Church in Boston, on Sunday week, for the benefit of the Poles, and $2432 collected.

From the Newbern Spectator.

We publish the following call of "Many Voters" with unalloyed pleasure, notwithstanding the fact that it has the credit of anticipating our own county, which entertains the same laudable intention. Craven is fully convinced of the necessity of redeeming the character of the District at the next congressional election, and there can be no question that she will act as becomes her under such circumstances. Our knowledge of the sentiments of other counties of the district warrants us in saying that the wishes of Carteret and Craven are those of an overwhelming majority of Mr. Speight's constituents. The wretched and ruinous policy of the Administration, during the last five years, of which Mr. Speight has been the most devoted abettor, has opened the eyes of the people; and we predict that they will be closed no more till he be divested of all power to injure either their feelings, their respectability, or their liberties. That an intelligent community should so far forget what they owe to themselves, indeed to the whole country, as to intrust the guardianship of their legislative rights and privileges to a man whose claims to their favour rest solely on his unlimited devotion to Gen. Jackson, is as surprising as it is lamentable. The more so, that the District contains men, many men, who would do us credit, whose sterling integrity and superior qualifications would render them independent of either the smile or the frown of the President, and who would scorn to compromise the dignity of a free people by unbecoming adulation or mean subserviency. Let us then, in the name of common sense, select one of these: let us join earnestly in the proposed convention, and to put an end to this mockery of legislation, this ridiculous and dangerous farce.

NOTICE.—The Freemen of Carteret County who are opposed to the re-election of Gen. Speight, as our Representative in Congress, are requested to meet at the Court House, in the town of Beaufort, on Monday, the 15th day of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of selecting three delegates to represent them in a District Convention, to be held at Caswell, in Lenoir County, at such a time as shall be designated hereafter. The object of this Convention will be to nominate a Candidate for the next Congressional Election. We respectfully invite our friends in Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Johnston, and Greene Counties, to select each three delegates at their ensuing County Courts.

MANY VOTERS.

Beaufort N. C., July 19th, 1834.

BEAUFORT, N. C., JULY 19TH, 1834.

Messrs. Pasteur & Moore,

GENTLEMEN:—After a consultation with the most influential men in our County, we have thought proper to issue the enclosed Notice.—We are generally Whigs—or Rebels, if you insist on it, in this County. We cannot and will not support a collar man for Congress. We are in favor of Clay's Land Bill—we are in favor of a National Bank, to regulate the currency—we are in favour of the course pursued by a majority of the Senate of the United States—we are opposed to the infernal Kitchen Cabinet—we are opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency—we are opposed to the corruptions of the Post Office Department—we want to see this Augean stable cleansed—we are opposed to the usurpations of the Executive, and his violation of the Constitution, and laws of Congress—we are opposed to the union of the purse and sword in the same hand—we are opposed to the practice of President Jackson of appointing members of Congress to office—this practice, if not rigorously opposed, will soon destroy what small remains of liberty we possess. We daily see its fatal influence in alienating the affections of the Representatives from the people who elected them, and concentrating them wholly upon the Tenant of the White House.

ONE OF THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE.

The Collar Press.—The enormous amount of money paid out of the Public Treasury, by the Post Office Department, to Blair, Hill, Green and other Collar Editors, has prompted us to look around and see how many of the Regency Presses in this State feed at the public crib.

It is known that Patrick O'Reilly, who managed a scurrilous Regency print at Rochester, received $700 in 1832, and $825 in 1833, as Deputy Collector at the Port of Genessee, while it is notorious that he performed none of its duties! This is an illustration of Mr. Van Buren's mode of "improving the condition of the Press." That paper is still jointly managed by O'Reilly, who is now known to be a fungus attached to the collector's Office) and another Office holder.

The Buffalo Republican is edited by James Stryker, a sinecure Indian Agent, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and a regular Lobby Broker, whose "Spoils" cannot fall short of $2000 per annum!

The Batavia Times is edited by Simeon Cummings, who is Post Master and County Judge!

The Ontario Messenger is edited by Albert Lester, who is Post Master at Canandaigua, with a salary of $1000 per annum!

The Geneva Gazette is edited by G. J. Grosvenor, who is Post Master at Geneva, Supreme Court Commissioner, and Examiner in Chancery!

The Orleans Republican is edited by T. S. Mc Connell, who is Collector of Tolls on the Erie Canal, at Albion.

The Waterloo Observer is edited by Charles Sentell, who is Post Master at Waterloo.

The Freeman's Journal is edited by that "old fashioned Republican," John H. Prentiss, who is Post Master at Cooperstown.

The Vienna Journal is edited by David McNeill, who is Post Master at Phelps, and Judge of the Ontario Common Pleas.

The Palmyra Sentinel is edited by Theron Strong and George W. Cuyler, the former of whom is Master in Chancery, and the latter Collector of Tolls in Palmyra.

The Lyons Republican is edited by Dr. Chapman and G. H. Chapin, the former of whom is Deputy Sheriff, Deputy Clerk and Commissioner of Deeds, and the latter, until recently, Surrogate of the county, which office he resigned under a hope of a nomination for Congress.

The Montgomery Republican is edited by Philip Reynolds, who is Clerk of the Assembly, where, for 4 months services, he receives $2,500 per annum.

The Saratoga Sentinel, is edited by G. M. Davison who is Clerk of the Equity Court, Printer to

the Supreme Court, Utica Rail Road Commissioner, with three or four smaller offices.

The Albany Argus, from which all these subordinate Collar Presses take their cue, draws $25,000 a year from the Treasury for State printing, and at least $5000 per annum for its legal advertisements.

These fourteen Presses, therefore, are shown to live on "Spoils," and are of course the mere hacks of the Albany Regency.—What a biting Commentary this is upon Gen. Jackson's promise to keep the "patronage of the Government from coming in conflict with the freedom of election!"

We should like to extend and complete this list of subsidised Presses, and will thank our friends in the vicinity of these collared organs, to inform us how many of their Editors subsist upon the "Spoils of the Vanquished."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

REPLY

Of the New Hanover Committee to the 'Review" of their Address.

GAVIN HOGG, ESQUIRE. *Sir:* The Public, we apprehend, will be disposed to forgive the intemperate zeal of the Hanover Committee, since to their *petulance* of complaint it is indebted for the pleasure of reading your 'Review.' That paper has fully sustained your reputation for irony and sarcasm. We who suffer under the infliction of your wit, cheerfully concede to it this praise. Whether, however, it will add to your character for general ability, and to what extent it will be adopted as a model of candid criticism, and just reasoning, we will not undertake to decide. We have no wish to disturb your equanimity or lessen the evident feeling of satisfaction with which you regard your performance. If we do not concede the *superiority*, the tone of which pervades your Review, and which we think has been somewhat prematurely assumed, we are certainly not offended by it, but are disposed to regard it as a species of egotism, which, though somewhat ridiculous, is very harmless. As the friends of Internal Improvement, we must be allowed to express our regret that you have permitted your feelings so sadly to mislead your judgment, and that impatience of contradiction and excess of self-love should have betrayed you into a flippancy of retort, which though very *witty* is not quite discreet, nor altogether adapted to the dignity of the body of which you are the organ. Had you allowed yourself to reflect that you were one of the 'Council of Ten,' selected to advocate the cause of Internal Improvement—to recommend it to the public favor—and by assuaging animosities and allaying jealousies, to remove the most formidable obstacles to its success—it *does* seem to us that you would have adopted a style less piquant and more conciliating;—that you would have manifested a less fidgety anxiety for your own vindication, and a deeper solicitude for the cause committed to your advocacy. As your sincere well-wishers and the earnest friends of Improvement, there are many things in the '*Review*' which we could wish to see expunged. We submit to your good sense, whether arraying in opposition, classes of our fellow citizens, differing only in their pursuits but identical in interest, be a happy mode of allaying jealousies, and whether sarcasms upon the poverty or the pretensions of particular sections be the best possible means of subduing resentments? But to our own vindication.—You rebuke the Hanover Committee for having in their 'anger' "taken upon themselves to reprehend the Central Committee with a plainness and even coarseness of speech, which (you) presume to say might have been spared, as not squaring with their own habits of civility and good breeding, &c." It was the wish of the Committee to be *plain*—they had no purpose to be *rude;* and if they have fallen into any coarseness of expression, they admit that it was not worthy of them.—Those, however, who are disposed to deal severely by the 'Address,' who are offended by its boldness or shocked by its vehemence, ought to reflect that the Committee were discussing a subject involving as they conscientiously believed, not only their own best interests but the welfare and honor of the State. Men who feel strongly cannot be expected to express themselves in 'holiday and lady terms.' They must be pardoned if, in their zeal, they sometimes violate the rules of taste, and the proprieties of language, and utter things which should not be mentioned to 'ears polite.' We agree with you that "the *integrity* of the Central Committee may be safely left without defence." We have no purpose to assail their honor.—To impute to them a corrupt purpose or dishonest motive would do no less violence to truth than to the esteem we entertain for their talents and their worth. Towards no member of the Central Committee do we cherish unkind feeling, and among them we recognize gentlemen whom we claim as friends, and in whose fame and welfare we acknowledge a sincere and lively interest We deem it however not inconsistent with the respect nor treasonable to the friendship we profess for them, boldly to denounce such of their opinions as we believe to be erroneous in principle or dangerous in tendency. At all events, we think we are absolved of whatever "ignorant sin" we have committed, and that the "good natured public" will consider us sufficiently chastised for our violations of good taste and good manners, by the sternness of your rebuke and the severity of your criticisms. We will endeavor to prove that our first offence was not wilful by abstaining from its repetition, and manifest our submission to your *reproof* by forbearing to imitate your *example.*

In representing the Address of the Central Committee as one of more than ordinary pretension, it was *not* the purpose of the Hanover Committee to "excite prejudice against it." This charge of want of fairness is neither just nor courteous. The Address *was* a paper of imposing character and extraordinary pretension. It emanated from the chosen organ of one of the most talented bodies which ever convened in North Carolina. It was ushered before the public under the sanction of names widely known and of great influence in the State. We were justified, therefore, in treating it as a paper professing to guide and likely to influence public opinion. "The demerits of the Address" are certainly not "aggravated by the circumstances under which it was prepared." These circumstances were not disclosed to the Hanover Committee. Had they been made aware of the modest pretensions and unassuming character of the Address—had they been told that it did not profess to impart information—to enlighten the minds or influence the opinions of the people—they might have inquired—What purpose was intended to be answered by its publication? But they, probably, would not have deemed it worth their while to bestow upon it any further attention. It is true they had not forgotten the Resolution of the Convention, imposing *two* duties on the Central Committee: "To disseminate information, and to prepare and publish an Address." That "the latter duty did *not necessarily* include the former," a truth so satisfactorily established in the Address, and so gravely proclaimed in the Review, did not occur to them; nor could they have entertained such an idea, without offence to the distinguished gentlemen who compose the Central Committee.

The 'Review' charges the New Hanover Committee with having "failed manfully to grapple with the argument of the Address for improving our internal transport as assistant to agriculture" and with having "hunted up certain small matters without and within the Address even down to figurative expressions &c." Our mode of conducting the controversy is characterized, as a "species of sharp shooting common in a certain profession" of which you profess in your day to have had some '*small* share.' Sir your modesty has led you to undervalue your *share* in the profession. The admirable skill you have displayed in 'sharp shooting' could have been acquired only by long practice. If this allusion to a "very respectable profession" was intended to point at the supposed author of the Address, allow us to say, that you have adopted a mode of indicating your suspicion neither very ingenious nor very decorous. But to the 'charge.' The New Hanover Committee concurred heartily in many of the views taken in the Central Address. It was of course no part of their wish or their purpose, to weaken the force of the *argument* by which those views were sought to be sustained. Whether they failed 'manfully to grapple' with whatever in the address they conceived to be erroneous in fact or dangerous in tendency, the public will decide—that they mistook, if indeed they did mistake, the purpose of the address, cannot be imputed to them as a fault, since from your own admissions it appears that all was not meant that is there set down; and that some of the statements it contains are to be taken 'with certain modifications'—we could not be supposed to know the mental reservations of the writer, nor with what qualifications he intended his bold assertions and strong expressions to be taken. To the Hanover Committee, the statements contained in the Address as to the condition of our Trade; our want of Commerce, of harbours &c. appeared to be so many grave propositions well considered and soberly affirmed. Hereafter Sir, to avoid misconstruction and mistakes, it would be prudent particularly in statistics to employ some more certain signs of ideas, than figures of speech—the 'Hyperbole' which we take to be a species of figurative exaggeration, and which you have sufficiently illustrated without "citing instances of its use from the best writers in prose and verse" may be reserved for use in that "respectable profession in which you have had some '*small share.*'" The New Hanover Committee were unwilling that the people should be even unintentionally misled They could not consent to leave them for a moment under the mistaken impression which the Address was calculated to make. That paper, while it exhibited in bold and 'Hyperbolic' relief, the depressed state of our commerce was silent as to our *capacities* for Trade. It laid no stress upon one, not the least important of the results anticipated from a liberal and judicious system of Improvement, *the improvement of existing and the creation of new home markets* It consents to consider these objects only as distant and contingent.—And while as an abstract truth the importance of commercial ports &c. to a state, and their claim to be considered as within the general care of government, are coldly admitted, it urges the interest of agriculture as being distinct from and independent of a native commerce. In a word, it recommends, that our whole energies and our entire attention should be devoted to the melioration of our agriculture. The whole course of the argument is calculated to lessen in the public estimation, the importance of a 'home market' and to prepare the public mind to receive favorably the 'specific recommendation of the Committee.' The Central Committee discover the true cause of the evils we suffer in the 'unproductiveness of our labor.' And this again is correctly referred in part to the cost of transporting our agricultural products to market. What is the remedy proposed? "The improvement of our inland transport," in other words the providing a cheap and ready access to *market.* Here the connexion between commerce and agriculture, indeed their necessary and absolute dependence on each other are unavoidably recognized. The North Carolina farmer thus instructed in his true interest—demands of the State that he be provided with the means of transporting the products of his industry to a good market, for without this, vain is his labor; vain his improved system of tillage; he "spreads the compost on the weeds" in vain. Where is he to find this *good market.*—In the Address of the Central Committee he beholds his native state "ribbed and paled in with rocks, unscaleable and roaring waters." He finds no ports, no marine, no aptitude nor means for the successful prosecution of commercial enterprizes—he must seek abroad the facilities denied him at home—the Address in one short sentence relieves his doubts!—"Let a Rail way be extended to Fayetteville or our southern boundary from the head of the Petersburg Railway, and let it be also connected with the Norfolk Railway." Let any candid man read the Address, attentively follow its train of reasoning and say whether the New Hanover Committee had not just ground of alarm'—whether they had not abundant reason to apprehend that a sacrifice would be made of the seaboard of North Carolina; that its trade would be cut off, its hopes blasted! Let us not be told that we should have sought explanations, that we should have waited until the Address was followed by a commentary explaining what was doubtful and clearing up what was obscure. We might, indeed, be mistaken as to the purpose of the Committee, but we could not be deceived in the tendency of the Address; felt it to be our duty instantly, and by every means in our power, to counteract that tendency, fatal to our own interest; and pernicious to the commonwealth.

We proceed to consider the "points upon which you are at issue with the New Hanover Committee."—The state of our Trade and the condition of our Mercantile Marine. You say, in the Review, with much grammatical elegance of expression, "we need not remind the reader that our exports and *imports* direct *from* the State *does* not bear any proportion to the produce of our Agriculture &c." By your leave Sir, the point upon which we are at issue is not correctly stated, nor have you dealt fairly by the Address you profess to review. We admit that the Commerce of the State is not commensurate with her population and territory. Her admitted inferiority, however, to many of the commercial States is no vindication of the statistics of the Central Committee; neither is it pertinent to the issue nor altogether consistent with the friendly feelings you profess to entertain for the people of Wilmington, to institute an injurious comparison between that port and the great cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The New Hanover Committee have no where *boasted* of the resources of Wilmington, nor *vaunted* its trade. To refute the assertions of the Central Address, to prove that we are not without commerce or shipping, to show that we possess one or more safe seaports, and have the capacity for foreign and coasting trade, we submitted a correct and unpretending statement of the tonnage employed in the trade of Wilmington; we rendered a true account of her exports and imports. To show that we are not without good harbors, we stated the advantages of Wilmington and Beaufort, and reported the depth of water on their bars. You have not ventured to deny the accuracy of our statements, but have endeavored to weaken their force by indulging in sarcasm which would be more severely felt, if better deserved—by ridicule, which can properly attach only to inordinate pretension and overweening vanity; by contrasting our advantages, not with those markets which can alone come into competition with us, but with those of the largest and most commercial cities in the Union; by satirical allusions to the "sterility with which nature has cursed the soil at our doors," and by perpetrating a blundering witticism at the expense of our Carteret friends. The Hanover Committee endeavored to show, that, Beaufort and Wilmington, though they might not bear a comparison with some other ports of some other States, are nevertheless good and safe sea-ports. Should the resources of the interior be hereafter fully developed, and the trade of the back country be brought within their reach, though these Towns may not become great commercial emporiums, we believe that they will have no occasion to shrink from a comparison of advantages with any of our southern sea-ports, *one* alone excepted.

You cannot avoid the statement in the Central Address, that "we are without commerce," by interpolating the word "foreign," since even with this qualification the fact is otherwise than is there represented. Our statement, of the correctness of which we assure you, exhibits a total amount of tonnage engaged in foreign trade entered and cleared in two quarters of the fiscal year, of 36,448 tons. Will you add to this the 50,000 tons employed during the same period in the coasting trade, and say how the aggregate compares, not with Boston, New York or Philadelphia, to neither of which places do we propose to connect ourselves by means of rail ways, but with your "total absence" of trade.

From this humble beginning, and with improved means of communication with the interior and fertile portions of the State, we infer the prospect of an increasing and highly prosperous Commerce. Do we anticipate too much? Are our hopes so visionary, wild, and extravagant, as justly to incur ridicule or merit contempt. You express regret that in our statement of exports, we have not distinguished the foreign from the coasting trade.—We *have* furnished the amount of tonnage employed in each trade, and by a very simple rule of proportion the comparative value of produce exported to foreign countries, may with sufficient accuracy be ascertained.

We think Sir, that you lay too much stress upon the fact that we have no importing merchants, that our supplies of *certain* foreign commodities are obtained, not directly from the countries where they grow or are fabricated, but from New York. That city may be said to import for the whole country, certainly for the entire southern portion of the confederacy. Little can be inferred to the prejudice of our trade from a fact which applies with equal truth to States which enjoy a high degree of Commercial prosperity.

You inquire, to what purpose is the whole reasoning of the New Hanover Committee? Whither does it tend? And you think that if we prove any thing, it is that we "need no improvement of our internal condition." We certainly are the ardent and sincere, and we would fain hope, the consistent advocates of Internal Improvement. We should experience deep mortification and regret if any thing we have written should have the effect to diminish among the people the sense of its immediate and urgent necessity. Upon a re-examination of our former Address, we do not discover the inconsistencies in opinion, or uncertainties of purpose which you impute to it. We are somewhat inclined to suspect that the charge was preferred to afford you the opportunity to display your familiarity with the drama, and an occasion to indulge your propensity to sarcasm. Without a quotation, we might have supposed that you had been studying the "Rivals." No one certainly could exhibit a livelier representation of the meek Sir Anthony. "I am cool, quite cool! but take care—you know I am compliance itself, when I am not thwarted—no man more easily led—when I have my own way."

We flatter ourselves that the purpose of the Hanover Committee is sufficiently evident, and that it is urged, if not by very cogent, certainly not by inconsistent reasoning. We have not, it is true, depreciated the advantages of the State below their proper value, nor do we perceive that we have, by a fair, not an exaggerated and vain-glorious exhibition of her real condition, "shown that it is a matter of no great moment whether our inland transportation is improved or not." On the contrary, by insisting on our natural capacities, we strengthen the motives to internal improvement, we offer to enterprize the most powerful incentive—the assured hope of a certain and rich reward. We refer the depressed state of our trade, and the languishing condition of our agriculture, not to the "want of one or more safe sea-ports," but to the difficulty of access to such ports, and we invite our fellow citizens to unite with us in the effort to infuse new life into trade, and to impart new vigor to agriculture, by providing the means by which the produce of our farms may be readily and cheaply transported to our Market Towns.

The New Hanover Committee protest against the injustice of which you are guilty, in representing them as wishing to constrain the farmer to sell his produce to the merchant of Wilmington, for a less price than he could elsewhere obtain for it.—They have never rendered themselves obnoxious to such a charge. They have no where advocated a policy so unjust and so selfish! The merchant of Wilmington will be content if you allow him to compete on *equal* terms with his Petersburg or Norfolk rival. He will have a right to complain, and to reproach you with a want of proper State pride and true North Carolina feeling, if an unjust *preference* is accorded to his foreign competitor.

It may conduce, sir, to your individual popularity, and add to the number of your partizans in this controversy, to represent yourself as a martyr in the cause of "those counties and citizens whose convenience or interest may lead them to seek a market on Chesapeake Bay"—but we will not consent to be represented in an attitude of hostility to any section of our native State, or to any portion of our fellow citizens. We have no views unfriendly to their interest, and have indulged in no denunciation of their advocates. That there are citizens of this State, who, from their geographical position and, perhaps, from other causes, will find it to their advantage to seek a Virginia Market, we are well aware. We would not withhold from them such facilities, in addition to those they now enjoy, of access to the markets they prefer, as their situation may require. But believing, as we do, that a very large majority of the citizens of North Carolina would find no inducement, either of interest or convenience, to prefer a foreign to a home port, and that they constitute that part of the population whose distance from market imposes the heaviest burthen on their industry; we think that we do not require any thing unreasonable of our north-eastern fellow citizens, when we ask them to consent to a postponement of their claims, until the more pressing wants of their western brethren are provided for. If the resources of the State were adequate to the undertaking, we should rejoice to see all works of Internal Improvement, in every part of the State, simultaneously begun. But as instant relief cannot be afforded to all, it is certainly just and expedient that the State should employ her means in such a way as to afford the most general relief, and procure the greatest good of the greatest number. If by constructing a Rail Way, so as to connect the Western and North-eastern sections of the State with the Sea-board, we can afford to the agricultural labor of those sections the relief it needs; and at the same time, augment our trade and revive the spirit of commercial enterprize—who will say that the undertaking ought to be postponed for a single day, or that injustice is committed by according to this general plan, a preference over schemes of improvement of a local character? The Hanover Committee believe that the plan of Improvement they recommend is peculiarly and emphatically a North Carolina plan; and if they have in its behalf ventured an appeal to the patriotism of the people, and to their feeling of State pride, they apprehend that they have done no offence to those citizens, who, from local affinity, or a community of interest or feeling, choose to seek a market in Virginia. We do not pretend to be indifferent to the fortunate influence which such an improvement would exert upon the interests and destinies of the immediate community of which we are members; but it is recommended to us by other and higher considerations. In urging its claims upon the public, we are impelled by a better motive than self-interest, and have in view a higher object than to secure a mere local advantage. We look to the accomplishment of this plan as the means of regenerating our native State—of meliorating her agriculture—of redeeming her soil from the curse of "almost absolute sterility" (not "*infertility*") of converting her "square miles of pine woods" into vast plains of well-tilled and productive soil—we look to it as the means of reviving her languishing trade—of infusing a more active spirit of enterprize, under the influence of which, no longer a laggard in the race, no longer content to display her giant proportions by the side of the "little States of New Hampshire, New Jersey and Delaware," she will press eagerly forward, and be among the foremost at the goal. In a word, we look to it as the means of supplying to her all those advantagas, the want of which you have so carefully noted, and so eloquently deplored, and of vindicating for her a rank and an influence in the Union, commensurate with the extent of her territory, and the number of her population. These, sir, are the considerations which chiefly recommend this Plan of Improvement to our favor; and induces us again to invoke in its behalf, whatever of love for our Parent State may be supposed to animate the bosoms of her children.

We are told, indeed, that the execution of this plan is to be postponed no longer than "until a momentum is given to Improvement by the "instant profit" anticipated from the extension of the Norfolk and Petersburg Rail Ways. You are, no doubt, sincere in this purpose. You are deceived by the hope here held out, but it cannot delude us. We here venture the prediction, that if your specific recommendation is adopted, neither the Central, nor any other Rail Road, to connect the interior with the Seaboard of North Carolina, will ever be attempted. The success of your project, so far from contributing to forward our views, will inevitably produce the opposite effect. According to the degree of success which the experimental Road meets with, will be the decline of our hopes—for in proportion to that success, will the necessity for a Central Road be diminished, and the motive for undertaking it be weakened. But we will for the present suppose that our fears will be happily disappointed, and that all the outlines of the Convention plan will be gradually filled up—in the mean time, by adopting the recommendations of the Central Address, we have, with admirable wisdom, secured to the Virginia markets a decided advantage over those of North Carolina. We have taught the trade of the State to flow, not in its natural, but in artificial channels, from which we will in vain endeavor to divert it. We have led our citizens to form mercantile connexions abroad, which it will not be in our power to break. Thus our merchants will enter into competition with those of Norfolk and Petersburg, not on equal terms, but at a disadvantage created by ourselves.

One word Sir, as to this "experiment of a Rail Road to be made at little risk," and the "only reason why it was recommended." You charge us with a poverty of argument, a recourse to invective and an appeal to prejudice in discussing this part of the Central Address. The Hanover Committee did not inquire into the probable success of the experiment nor examine the "only reason" adduced in its behalf, not because they could not "venture to impugn them," but because they chose to place their opposition to the plan upon the higher ground, that its execution would certainly retard and probably defeat a far more desirable and important work.

You have informed us Sir, that the "experience of Rail Roads shows that the law of their profits is that the transportation of passengers is paid for at a higher rate and yields a larger amount than that of goods" The sentence is a little involved and the meaning somewhat obscure. We suppose however that nothing more is meant than that the transportation of persons is more profitable than the carriage of goods; if that be all, it appears to us that a simple fact is very unnecessarily invested with the authority of a law. Whether, however, you intended to proclaim a fact or prescribe a rule, is immaterial. If, as we understand you, the fact or the law be invariable, we think the 'only reason' by which your proposed road is recommended will prove to be insufficient and unsatisfactory. The reason for the preference accorded to the proposed Road is, that being in 'the line of travel' it will by force of the law aforesaid, derive an 'instant profit' from the transportation of passengers. We apprehend Sir, that you calculate too sanguinely upon this peculiar source of profit: 'The line of travel' has been changed: The 'way farer' has deserted the land for the ocean. The power of Steam has triumphed over the proverbial "uncertainty of the winds and the waves," and the Traveller invited by the assurance of *cheap,* expeditious and comfortable transportation is glad to take refuge in splendid steam packets from the fatigue, the vexations, the delays and exactions incident to land travel. The immense crowd of travellers, who, with a regularity almost as certain as the periodical return of the seasons, were found in the summer plodding their weary way northward and in the fall retracing their toilsome journey, are now seen descending the Rail Road from Hamburgh to Charleston, and there embarking on board the William Gibbons and the David Brown for New York, or the Virginia for the Chesapeake. You will be prepared to determine whether "it is an advantage peculiar to this road that it will embrace *a large amount* of travelling" when you learn that the traveller is now transported from Augusta to New York in five (frequently in four) days, and at an expense of only thirty-eight dollars.*

If we admit the fact as to the current of travel, to be, (not as it is) but as you suppose, and that a profit will be derived to your proposed road from its possessing a 'peculiar advantage' allow us to inquire how you arrive at the conclusion "that it will give a momentum to improvement that nothing can resist?"—To our understanding the inference is by no means clear. In what way, pray, will the 'instant profit' of this experiment induce to similar enterprises? What motive will it furnish? To what passion will it appeal? not to the hope of gain: for you will bear in mind that its 'profitableness' will be owing to an advantage peculiar to itself. The success of this Road therefore will not illustrate the general value of rail road stock. The experiment would only establish a fact which you lay down as already sufficiently proved by the experience of Rail Roads, 'That the law of their profits, &c." (really we must be excused from quoting the passage a second time.) The discovery or rather confirmation of so barren a truth will scarcely be considered as furnishing a sufficient motive to the undertaking. It may be, indeed, that the State is to be deluded by a vain hope, and in this way tricked into enterprises which, without an appeal to her cupidity, she cannot be prevailed upon to embark in! The end though excellent will not justify recourse to means which are disingenuous. But let us do you justice.—We have too much confidence in your integrity to ascribe to you a sinister motive, and yet your purpose must be uncandid if your logic be sound.—That we may not be misunderstood, we deem it proper, though not necessary to the argument, to say, that in our opinion the road you recommend would be profitable. It would be so however, not on account of any peculiar advantage of location, but simply because being the only Rail Road in the State leading to a market, all the produce of the Western and middle and a portion of the Eastern Counties would be transported on it. Undoubtedly, too, the relations of trade it would establish between the citizens of the sections of country connected by it would induce frequent personal intercourse, and in this way it would derive from the transportation of passengers no inconsiderable addition to its revenue. In these admissions you will discover no concession to the argument by which your plan is recommended.—What we have here said of the experimental may with equal truth be predicated of the Central Road. So much for "the experiment of a Rail Road to be made at little risk "and the only reason why it was recommended."

And now, sir, having repudiated the claim of the experimental Road to any preference over the other "parts of the convention plan," so far at least as that claim is founded on the 'only reason' assigned by you, we ask you whether it can boast any other peculiar advantage which would entitle it to take precedence of the Central Road? Establishing ourselves upon your own admission—"that it should be the object of the Legislature and of every friend of his country, to build up large Towns; and for the reasons assigned by (us) that it will add to our numbers, our wealth, to our intelligence, and our dignity," we put it to you to say whether true policy and sound patriotism do not dictate that we should select, in preference to every other, that plan of Improvement which will combine the melioration of our Agriculture with the advancement of our trade, which will at the same time animate the industry of the farmer and foster the enterprize of the merchant?—Which while it tends to the fertilization of our farms will contribute to build up our Towns, and last but not least, will promote that frequent and familiar intercourse among our citizens, which cannot fail to correct those ill-founded prejudices, and to subdue those feelings of irritation and distrust which have exerted so baneful an influence upon the destinies of the State? We ask you whether those objects can by any other means be so effectually and so speedily obtained as by a Rail Road connecting the interior with the seaboard of the State? We would have you consider these questions in no other light than as earnest appeals to the sincerity of your nature! We hope much from your sagacity and yet more from your candor.

We propose briefly to discuss one other topic treated of in the Review; and then we will hasten to the conclusion of these remarks. Certainly, Sir, "there is nothing in a free trade with Virginia!" nor do we know of any thing in the character or habits of the people of that respectable state which should make us less inclined to an intercourse with them than with any other part of the world. We neither entertain ourselves nor have we sought to inculcate in others any 'prejudice against Virginia.' We are prepared to rejoice, as sincerely as you can do, in whatever shall add to her renown or promote her welfare, provided we do not discover the cause of her aggrandizement in the depression of our own State. We are not willing that her commerce should be built up on the ruins of our trade; neither are we content to see the stream which should flow to enrich North Carolina, contribute to swell the tide of her prosperity. In this sense, sir, we apprehend, that it is not "silly to talk of being tributary to Virginia."

You are "the unflinching advocate of Free trade." So are we. But if by *free trade* is meant an intercourse, the terms of which are regulated by mutual consent and for mutual advantage, and which either party is at liberty to continue or decline at pleasure, then, we apprehend, our trade with Virginia, should your specific plan be adopted, would be any thing but free. By your Rail Road which "annihilates both time and space" you have brought the markets of Virginia to the very door of the Carolina farmer. The Petersburg and Norfolk merchants thus made secure of the trade will have it in their power to prescribe the terms on which it is to be carried on. Having no rival to fear, they will regulate the price at which we must sell our produce and purchase our supplies—they will, to a certain extent, acquire the control of our currency, and will appreciate or discredit our money as their interest shall dictate—they will pronounce upon the value of our Bank notes and determine at what discount they shall be received or whether they shall be received at all.—You may indeed say to the farmer, should he complain to you of exactions which he has no means of resisting—Sir, there is no *law* which compels you to sell your produce in Virginia, you are *free* to trade where you please, do not submit to imposition—carry your crop to our own Towns! He would probably reply to this Address, 'I have no freedom of choice, I am constrained by a *law* of *necessity*.—Our towns the sources of whose prosperity you have dried up or cut off, are no longer markets where I can dispose of my Cotton, Tobacco and Flour, on advantageous terms. Wilmington and Newbern are still, indeed, places on the map, and have, perhaps, some little trade left, which they carry on in a small way—as to Fayetteville, there is, I believe, a village of that name; but it is not the Fayetteville of former days; it boasts some half dozen toll mills, where corn is ground into meal, and its inhabitants are so much benefitted by your Improvements, that they have now no other occupation than to gaze at the splendid train of cars and wagons that pass along your Rail Road; or it may be to furnish the travellers with refreshments when they happen to halt there for a few moments, in their rapid transit through the State. Besides,' he will continue, 'they are so far off, and the difficulty of access to them so great, that much of the value of my products would be consumed in the cost of transportation; on the whole, I believe I had better submit to the exaction.'

These forebodings will perhaps be thought too gloomy: Time, we apprehend, will show that there is more of truth and less of exaggeration in the representation we have made of the future condition of our Towns, than you will at present admit.—The picture may be drawn from fancy, but its resemblance to truth we fear will become more striking only by assuming deeper colors and a darker shade. We hear, in the recommendations of the Central Committee, the annunciation of our ruin. If under the influence of that Committee, the Internal Improvement of North Carolina shall take the course indicated in their Address, a very few years will realize our worst anticipations.

There are some things in the latter part of the Review, which appear to us to be conceived in any other than a spirit of good will to the Hanover Committee. We will not reply to them. Discussion might lead to recriminations, which we would forbear, as much in deference to the public as from respect for you and for ourselves.

We are unwilling to conclude our remarks, though already extended too far, without assuring you, Sir, that we cherish towards you no resentful or vindictive feelings. We wish you to believe that our hostility to your views is not extended to your person, and that while we exclaim against the soundness of your opinions we have nothing to object to the excellence of your character.

From the Troy Daily Whig.

Why is Gen. Jackson like a *finger board?*—Because he points to a road he never travels.

On Thursday night, the 17th instant, the barn of Mr. John Fisher, in this County, was struck with lightning, and, together with its contents, entirely consumed. About 150 bushels of wheat and some hay and straw were lost. Fortunately the horses were all running at large in a pasture, or probably they would have suffered a terrible death.

Western Carolinian.

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*NOTE.—The Steam Boats are elegantly fitted up, and provided with whatever can contribute to the convenience or comfort of the passenger.—They perform their trips with wonderful certainty and despatch. The New York boats occasionally, and the Virginia regularly, touch at Smithville.—They are generally crowded with passengers. The price of passage in the former is $30, in the latter $20.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the *...nia* from Liverpool, London papers ... June are received.

The pretender to the Spanish throne ... *Carlos*, had arrived at Portsmouth ... on board the British line-of-battle-ship ... *negal*. He had not landed, as it was ... yet determined what disposition was ... made of him.

As the Donegal left Lisbon, she spoke ... British frigate Stag, going into Cascais ... for provisions, and having on board ... Miguel and his suit, with whom, after ... tualling, she was to proceed to Genoa.

Thus the two disturbers of the ... and Portuguese Peninsula being disposed ... the Governments of the two countries ... be more at leisure to turn their attention ... the needful reforms.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—... throughout the week, the sales amounting ... 19,300 bales, but with the exception of Sea Island ... which has advanced 1-2d per lb. we dare not allude ... tion to notice in prices. The sales comprise ... Sea Island, at 15 ½d to 19½d; 6080 Bowed, 7½d ... 10d to 13½d; 6080 Bowed, 7½d ... leans, 7½ to 10d; 3000 Mobile, Alabama, ... nessee, 7½ to 9½d; 400 Pernambuco, 11½d ... 1080 Bahia, 10½ to 11d; 900 Maranham, ... 12d; 10 Demerara, 12d, and 280 Surat, ... 7¾d per lb; of which 2200 American are on ... lation, and 2,000 for export. The sales ... day and to day amount to 5000 bags, at ... prices, with a steady market.

New York, July ...

The packet Ship Utica, *Depeyster*, ... Havre, is below. She sailed on the 24th ... and brings Paris dates to the 24th.

The elections had nearly all been ... pleted. From the returns actually ... and the estimates made, there seemed ... but little doubt as to the complete ... of the Ministry. The king, it is said, ... have a most decided majority in the ... of Deputies. In that event, it may be ... ly presumed that the necessary appointments ... will be made, for carrying the charter ... the U. States into effect. Of the 350 ... uties that are known to have been returned ... *forty* of them are ministerialists in the place ... of opposition members.

"The Duchess of Berri," says the ... ger, "has lately signed an important ... that of the renunciation of the guardianship ... of her children."

It was believed that the triumph of the ... isters would raise the stocks, but the effect ... was to depress them, owing to great speculations, on time, having been made, in ... cipation of a rise.

Mobile, July ..., 1832.

On Saturday last a rencounter took place ... in Baldwin County, at Montgomery's ... between two sons of David English, and ... old gentleman and his son named Singleton. ... It appears that one of the English's had ... words with young Singleton, upon which ... English fired and killed him. The ... Singleton, having a double barrelled gun, ... his hand, drew up, fired, and killed English, ... whose brother then stepped forward and ... wounded Singleton by a shot. Neither ... disabled, however, the old gentleman rushed ... ed the fire and killed his antagonist. A ... negro then fired on the survivor, (Singleton,) wounding him badly.

Obituary.—The North American ... tra Van Buren paper published ... time in this city has just departed this ... We understand it has left the Globe ... The managers of the Globe had ... having a *semi-official*, which in a certain ... tingency can take its place—and ... case it should be deemed advisable ... Mr. Van Buren down, might stand in the ... way of such a measure.—*Wash. Telegraph.*

FROM THE TEMPERANCE RECORDER.

A Confession.—A member of the late ... perance convention at *Utica* related to ... the following anecdote: 'Several years since ... I was in business in Albany as a grocer. ... One evening, a man arrived from the ... try with four barrels of Whiskey, which ... sold to me at the customary price. I ... something less than thirty cents per ... and wished for a hogshead of Jamaica ... to take back with him. I told him that I ... not the rum on hand, but was expecting ... ery hour to receive some from New ... and if he could wait till the next day, I ... supply him; to which he assented. ... the whiskey rolled into my cellar, ... red into an old rum hogshead, and ... tured, and on the following day sold ... same man I had bought it of, at an ... of about 75 cents per gallon."

To Prevent Drowning.—At this season ... of the year when so many accidents ... from persons bathing, we think the following ... remarks may prevent the loss of life. ... are drowned by raising their arms above ... ter, the unbuoyed weight of which depresses ... the head. Animals have neither notion ... ability to act in a similar manner, and therefore swim naturally. When a man falls ... deep water he will rise to the surface, ... continue there if he does not elevate ... hands. If he moves his hands under water ... in any manner he pleases, his head will be ... so high as to allow him liberty to breathe, ... and if he moves his legs, as in the act of ... walking up stairs, his shoulders will be ... above the water, so that he may use ... ertion with his hands, or apply them to ... purposes. Persons not having learned to ... swim in their youth will find the above ... directions highly advantageous.

London Paper.

Sound Reasoning.—The Albany Advertiser publishes a cogent and unanswerable ... argument in favor of the "Experiment." ... An ardent supporter of the present administration in Cincinnati, a few weeks since ... sent the following information to a friend ... his in Albany:

"Tell —— that the Jackson times are ... enough for me. I have put out money ... hundred and twenty per cent. I have one ... dollars at interest, for which I get ten ... month, and I want no better times."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1834.

ELECTION RETURNS.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.—Hardy Flowers, Senate; W. Potts and Turner Bynum, Commons.

A note on the Way Bill yesterday, states that Robt. Potter is elected to the House of Commons from Granville.

Mail Contracts.—The Postmaster General has issued Proposals for carrying the Mails of this State for four years from the 1st of January next. In looking over them we observe various changes, as regards mode, frequency, and speed. For instance, the mail from Fayetteville to Marion C. H. (S. C.) is to be carried in *two horse* stages instead of *four*, or in sulkies or small covered wagons, at the option of the contractor. The old arrangement of the Norfolk mail is to be continued as far as Tarborough, but from the latter place to Fayetteville, there is to be only a horse mail, once a week. Thus one of the most delightful routes for a traveller is to be entirely broken up. In the arrival of the Northern mail here we are to lose 2½ hours, the hour being 10½ A. M. Both the Southern mails to be due here at 3 P. M. The Cheraw mail from this place to Wilmington to be discontinued. All the changes that we have observed go to reduce the mail facilities, and are doubtless made with a view to retrenchment.

Specie.—The Steamer Henrietta, which arrived here a few days ago from Wilmington, brought $100,000 in Specie for the branch of the U. S. Bank in this town.

Progress of Temperance—A gentleman of this town has related to us the following encouraging circumstances, which do credit to the enlightened citizens of that County, and show that, if the example were followed, soon would a reform in the habits of the people, have an especial influence on the elections, which are now too often and too deeply affected by the use of ardent spirits in electioneering.

A Company muster is usually held at the house of our informant, and, as is customary, spirits kept for retail on such occasions. A short time since, desirous of abolishing the custom, he applied to the Captain to take the sense of the Company upon the subject; and on a very large majority decided in favor of abolishing. At the next muster, an individual from another part of the county, attended, with a keg of Brandy, which our informant offered to purchase, for the purpose of emptying on the ground. The owner, however, preferring to keep it for retail, declined selling to him. The result was, that although he remained throughout the day, he could not sell a drop of his liquid fire, and had the mortification, too, of finding himself an object of contempt and aversion to the company.

Luxury.—A new ship, lately launched at New York, intended for one of the Liverpool packet lines, has among a thousand other conveniences, an *Ice House*, capable of containing two tons of Ice.

We have received the Prospectus of a New Paper to be published at Morganton, N. C. by R. H. Madra, to be called the "Mountain Sprout." We have not room for the Prospectus, but will be glad to receive the names of such persons as may be desirous of patronizing a paper in this fine region of the State.

The communication of 'Vindicator,' which appears in this paper, was received last week too late an hour for insertion.

Spontaneous Combustion.—An instance occurred in this City, a night or two ago, which might have proved very destructive in its consequences. A Canvass cover for a Chaise Waggon, had been painted during the day in a Coachmaker's Shop, and in the evening was compactly folded up, and left on the top of the vehicle for which it was intended. Next morning, it was found that it had taken fire form the Linseed Oil, with which it was impregnated, and was nearly burnt up. Nothing probably saved the Shop and its contents, but the circumstance of there being more of Tow than Cotton in the cushions, which is a less combustible material. The *Cotton* cords attached to it were entirely consumed, leaving not a vestige behind.—*Raleigh Register.*

Indicative of better days.—Who would have believed, two years ago, that Gen. Jackson would be permitted to travel from Washington City to Nashville with all the pomp of a plain every day citizen? On his former journey in that direction, his way was heralded by myriads of cringing sycophants, boisterous office-seekers and office-hunters, the collar presses throughout the land trumpeted forth their diaries of his movements and of the enthusiasm with which he was greeted at every turn, and some were not ashamed to kneel before him as a deity. Now how changed! The old man is really at the Hermitage, and we have not seen a single notice of his progress thither. Is not this indicative of better days?

Newbern Spectator.

Freight on the Cape Fear River.—We observe in the last Fayetteville Observer, an article addressed to us, on the subject of our former remarks concerning the price of transportation on the Cape Fear. The writer does not deny the fact stated by us, *to wit* that the rates have been increased;—but attributes the blame of it to the Navigation Company. Now to the Merchants of the interior it evidently makes no difference what has produced this new exaction; the effect will be to draw the merchant's goods to Petersburg, and on both the Company and the owners, will be equally injurious. We know of several merchants, now at the North, who have ordered wagons to Petersburg, and if Fayetteville has not already perceived the usual number to be diminished, we have no doubt, should charges be kept up, that she will find it out before the fall purchases are brought in. We think these jarring interests ought by all means to be reconciled.

Carolina Watchman.

Distressing Accident.—On Friday last, at the State Quarry, one mile east of this city, while in the act of drawing the priming rod from the hole made in a rock for the purpose of blasting, the friction caused thereby ignited the powder, and produced an explosion, which severely wounded two of the workmen—one white, and the other a coloured man. Although much mangled, they are considered in a fair way of recovery. Since this occurrence, copper rods have been substituted for iron, with a view of preventing like casualties in future.

Ral. Star.

Charleston, July 19.

Brig Washington's Barge from New Orleans for New York, put into Key West the 12th inst. for water. Seven of the negroes, that were wrecked in the brig Enconium, hence for New Orleans, belonging to Messrs. J. & H. Waddell of North Carolina, have returned voluntarily to their owners. They came passengers in the Washington's Barge.

The Rail Road.—The *President and Directors* of the Company, with a few citizens of Portsmouth, made a trip to *Suffolk* yesterday, in one of the Cars, with two horses attached, performing the distance up, in little more than two hours, and returning in about one hour and fifty minutes, the road being entirely completed to that town, and rapidly progressing beyond it. Two Cars loaded with *Bacon* and *Lard*, came down from Suffolk to Portsmouth in the afternoon.

The gentlemen were handsomely entertained by Mr. *Elliott Whitehead*, at the Central Hotel.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

JOHN ROBERTSON (Whig) has been elected Representative to Congress from the District of Virginia lately represented by Mr. STEVENSON. The last voting was in the city of Richmond, where Mr. ROBERTSON received 188 votes, and WM. H. ROANE 23.

Falsehood.—We observe in the Richmond Whig a paragraph copied from the Petersburg Constellation, in which it is stated that "Robert Potter, Esq.." had been assassinated by "Spencer O'Brien, Esq."—all of this county. Every body here knows this to be a sheer falsehood—Mr. Potter has neither been assassinated nor in any way injured by Mr. O'Brien, nor has there been any menace or attempt at violence made by him. Those who know Mr. O'Brien feel indignant at the propagators of the foul insinuation that he could under any circumstances be induced to act the part of an assassin. Thus much we have deemed it our duty to say; more we do not feel authorized to say under existing circumstances.

To prevent misrepresentation abroad, we will mention the facts of an occurrence which took place here on Tuesday morning last. On that morning Mr. Potter was shot at in the street by Mr. Richard Taylor, the brother of Mrs. Potter—The gun was heavily charged with buck shot, five or six of which passed through Mr. Potter's hat, and one cut the skin on the crown of his head—The wound is not serious. Mr. Taylor has given bond for his appearance at the next superior court.—*Oxford Examiner.*

NEW ORLEANS, 16TH JULY, 1834.

Messrs Gales & Seaton:

I presume it will not be unacceptable to have information of the glorious triumph the Whig party have just achieved in this State. The complete returns have been received to-day, with the exception of two or three unimportant Parishes. The whole vote will be rather above 10,000, of which Mr. White will have 6,000 and Mr. Dawson (the Jackson candidate) 4,000. The Whigs have elected their entire delegation to Congress, and from two-thirds to three-fourths of the State Legislature! In this District, there were two Whig candidates, whose aggregate vote was 2,946, and the Jackson vote 1,384: Henry Johnson (Whig) is elected by a majority of 516 over the aggregate vote of *both* his opponents. In the 2d District there were four candidates: General Ripley is elected by a *plurality* of votes, and not a majority of the whole number—say 1,167 out of about 2,700. Gen. Ripley has heretofore been a warm Jackson man, but, recently, he publicly renounced Jacksonism, and has been chosen by a majority of about 200 over Chinn, the regular Whig candidate, who injured his vote, by advocating Dawson for Governor from personal feelings.* In the 3d District, Mr. Garland is re-elected by a large majority over Gen. Walker, the most popular and able Jackson man in the State, and who was, from those causes, selected last Winter to run against Judge Porter for the United States Senate. Nothing can exceed the dismay of our opponents, particularly in the City vote, where they have invariably carried their ticket since 1825, and now to be beaten by nearly two to one, (958 to 542,) is what they cannot understand.

You may put it down as certain, that the *Jackson party is dead in Louisiana never again to revive.* This defeat drives hundreds of *wavering* votes from their ranks to the Whigs.

As soon as the Governor elect arrives from Washington, a grand Jubilee will be given in honor of our triumph. May our sister States follow the example that Louisiana has set them in the first general election that has taken place since the "Experiment" has been in operation.

*There is a family connection between these two gentlemen, and we were advised, before hearing from the Election, that Mr. Chinn's supporting Mr. Dawson would probably lose him his own election.—*Editor's Nat. Int.*

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—*From the New Orleans Courier (a Jackson Paper)* of the 16th.—"We have further returns to-day of the election, but they do not inspire us with the least hope. Gen. Walker, it appears, is beaten in the third Congressional District, by Mr. Garland—*making our defeat total and complete.* Our not being accustomed to disasters of this sort, renders them peculiarly unpleasant."

Speaker Stevenson has been tried in the balance in his own district, and found wanting. Mr. Robertson has been elected to represent that district in Congress. At Richmond Court House Mr. Stevenson received *but four votes.*

SUPREME COURT, *July* 23 —Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of the State *v.* Norman Gillis, from Moore, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings and directing the Court below to render sentence of death against the prisoner.

July 24.—Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Hoyl and others *v.* Logan, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment below and dismissing the scire-facias. Also; in the case of Governor to the use of Barker *v* Munroe and others from Cumberland, reversing the judgment below and ordering a new trial. Also, the Opinion of the Court on the exceptions filed by the Plff. to the Commissioner's report, in the case of Administrator of Short *v* Administrator of Vick, sustaining them in part and overruling them in part.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Sandlin and Wife *v.* Thompson and others, in the suit in Equity removed from Onslow, directing the bill and supplemental bill to be dismissed with costs.

July 25.—Ruffin, Chief Justice delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Den dem Jackson *v.* Commissioners of Hillsborough, from Orange, reversing the judgment below and granting a new trial.

Final decrees were rendered in the two cases in Equity from Rowan, of Miller and Wife *v.* Chambers.

An order was made on the petition of Trustees of the University of N. Carolina to pay over to Petitioners money unclaimed for more than seven years, on account of a legacy from Mary S. Blount to Elizabeth Hunter.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"I am active against him (Mr. Seawell) alone, and my opposition to him has its origin in a desire to secure for this community a representation that would carry with it ability and personal dignity, which would not be the case if he were elected."

Extract from Dillon Jordan's, Jun Reply to Mr. Seawell, N. C. Journal, July 9, 1834

Solomon has said "the sluggard is wiser in his own conceit than seven men that can render a reason," thus expressing in a very striking manner, the principal and distinguishing characteristics of the man who takes up opinions with little examination, upon slight, partial and inadequate grounds and then adheres to them with inaccessible pertinacity, and him who forms them only, after a full and candid investigation, and with a clear conception of the grounds on which they are formed. The judgment may be misled by a variety of causes—passion, prejudice, personal attachment, antipathies, but above all, and particularly at this time, party spirit; and it is clear that all such influence is directly opposed to its sound and healthy exercise.

Now, Mr. Hale, from what cause Mr. Jordan's attention has been misdirected, and judgment biassed, whether from prejudice or party spirit, whether his error consists in a want of attention rather than judgment, whether he has formed his conclusions hastily, without a due examination of the facts and considerations which ought to influence them, or whether he chooses to be bewildered and is not willing to be right, I do not pretend to say, but the extract taken from his reply to Mr. Seawell and placed at the head of this essay, discovers not only a degree of arrogance and presumption, not justifiable from his age, talents, or the station he holds in this community, but makes good the wise man's proverb, that "the sluggard is wiser in his own conceit than seven men that can render a reason." A large portion of our most respectable and intelligent citizens are the friends of Mr. Seawell; in conceding to him their support, they believe he is honest and capable, and sufficiently able and dignified for the situation for which he is nominated. Mr Jordan then, is superlatively wise in his own conceit when he says, that if elected he will *not* serve them with "ability and personal dignity." Not only a deference to the generally allowed respectability of a portion of Mr. Seawell's friends, but the peculiar attitude in which he himself is placed, being a Candidate to represent the County, should have deterred him from making the public declaration that "*his* opposition to Mr. Seawell arises from a desire to secure to this community, a representation that would carry with it ability and personal dignity, which would not be the case if he were elected." As Mr. Jordan has presented himself a volunteer to aid in securing such a representation, "truth, justice and Jordan" demand that we should endeavor to ascertain the standard whereby it is to be judged. Ability means capacity or qualification, a force of understanding which renders a person fit to perform what he undertakes. Personal dignity means rank or elevation, grace of deportment, grandeur of mind, &c. I am thus particular in defining the terms which have been employed by Mr. Jordan, as much of the fallacy and ambiguity of processes of reasonings depends entirely on the use of terms; this may consist in two contending parties using the same words in different meanings, without defining what their meanings are. Let us take, for example, the term charity—in a general sense, it means love, benevolence and good will, that disposition of heart which inclines men to think favorably of their fellow men and to do them good,—a candidate for office may be said to throw himself upon the charity of the people; the word is frequently used in that sense. Charity, in a particular sense, means liberality to the poor, consisting in alms giving, benefactions or whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the poor for their relief—whenever coupled with money, this is its signification. Thus a man says, in allusion to another, when I make application to extract money from any source, it may then be said with "effrontery I have thrown myself upon the charity of the people," it is evidently used in its particular sense, for benevolence, love and good will cannot be extracted from the public treasury. The term charity can be used in its general sense without doing violence to the feelings of a man of the most refined sensibility—the object of the candidate is to make the people think favorably of him, to gain their good will and thereby secure their suffrages. When done with effrontery, that is with assurance and shameless boldness, transgressing the bounds of decorum and modesty, then the people and those who know the candidate must determine.—In its particular sense, it is quite different, and I not only reassert that no man of pure heart, enlarged views and liberal mind, but add further, that no benevolent or charitable man would have adverted to the use of a circumstance of this nature as a retaliatory weapon—another of the most common sources of fallacy consists of distorted views and partial statements, such as facts disguised, modified, or collected on one side of a question, or arguments and authorities adduced in support of particular opinions, leaving out of view those which tend to different conclusions—for instance, an individual is accused of making "application either by himself or friends to extract money from a town treasury, to defray his expenses to internal improvement conventions, or in excursions to the North to sell lottery bills," the deduction which was intended and is made from this statement, may appear legitimate, viz: that a person doing so, with effrontery throws himself upon the charity of the people," but it is in fact, leading us widely astray from the truth. If it had been added that the fellow citizens of this individual, believing themselves indebted to him for services rendered, as an act of justice, united in an application, without his knowledge or consent, to the town authorities requesting that an allowance might be made to defray his expenses while performing a public duty—or that persons associated with him to accomplish a particular object, believing that in the prosecution of it, the town would be benefitted, had made an application for a loan of money to effect their purpose—then, from this statement it must be apparent to the most ordinary intellect, that instead of being an act of charity, it was an act of strict justice and duty.

Fallacy may arise from leaving the main subject of discussion and arguing upon points which have but a secondary relation, and in fact, no reference to it. This is one of the resources of the casuist, when he finds himself in the worst of the argument. For example, an individual says, that "he was importuned by a Commoner from the County, to exercise his influence to prevent political distinctions from being made the test of the County election"—the Commoner charged with making this request, does not give a categorical denial;—does not attempt to explain, but entering into an elaborate discussion of the political and personal merits of the individual making the charge, using collateral arguments, personal invective: appeals to high authorities, to popular prejudices and the passions of the multitude, instead of replying to the original subject of controversy, believing this would carry a certain weight in reference to the individual concerned. Thus partial statements, misstatements, and dropping a part of the statement, are the most fruitful sources of controversy, and amid the contests of rival disputants, the chief difficulty which meets the candid inquirer after truth, is to have the subject presented to his mind without distortion;—hence the importance, in every inquiry, of clearing the subject from all partial views and partial statements. "A man's understanding," says Mr. Locke, "seldom fails him, unless his will would have it so, if he takes a wrong course, it is most commonly because he goes willfully out of the way, or at least chooses to be bewildered; and there are few, if any, who dreadfully mistake, that are willing to be right." My object, Sir, in a former essay, was not to commit a *wilful deception*, but to present a TRUE STATEMENT, comprising a full and fair view of all the facts which ought to be brought forward in reference to a subject in which Mr. Seawell and the people were interested, that *they* might determine whether any important facts had been omitted or kept out of view, or whether Mr. Jordan had sufficient opportunities of acquiring facts which he ought to have been possessed of, or whether he had collected facts on one side of the question or in support of a particular opinion. If I have succeeded in doing this, I conceive that I have discharged a duty. Whether my deductions from this statement were legitimate, such as the facts justified, I am perfectly content, that when brought to the baptismal fount to be named, public opinion shall decide upon the appellation.

But, Sir, let us pursue our search for a standard whereby to form an estimate of Mr. Jordan's capacity to decide upon the qualities of the representation he is so desirous to secure to this community. Shall we take Mr. Jordan, the voluntary selecting agent, as the standard? Here, Sir, we shall look in vain for those powers of mind and force of intellect which constitute the man of ability. To be sure he was a member of the last Legislature, and he has taken especial care to inform us that he was chairman of the Select Committee on the bill to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear. Whether the report made by that committee emanated from his pen, I am no more prepared to say, than whether a certain witty toast he gave at the celebrated Engine dinner proceeded from his own imagination or from his memory. Beyond this I have no distinct recollection of any very important services he has rendered this community, except an attempt to punish some of our citizens for horse racing on the Wilmington Road, in which he failed. I do not know that he has ever manifested talents or ability of mediocrity, either at the Bar or in the Legislative Hall;—if he has I am ignorant of it, and public opinion has done him injustice. We shall look with the same success for dignity of character.—Can you find that elevation of sentiment and language, that splendour of appearance and grace of deportment, which distinguishes the man of mental and personal dignity? I think not—neither do I claim these attributes for Mr. Seawell in a pre-eminent degree. It is sufficient for us that he is honest, capable and faithful. We must then look elsewhere for a standard. Taking for granted that Mr. Jordan feels the same tender regard for the reputation of the county that he has manifested for the town, perhaps we shall find the object of our search in the character and person of his room-mate Mr. McCormick. If we do not, he certainly does the county great injustice, whose immediate representative he was and is again desirous to be. So anxious to secure to the town, "a representation that will carry with it ability and personal dignity," he cannot be regardless of the character of the county. He gives his support and influence for Mr. Senator McCormick, and therefore we must adopt him as the standard whereby to test Mr. Jordan's opinion of "ability and personal dignity." Men of Cumberland! I call upon you to examine this standard and decide whether you can find one of the requisites so desired by Mr. Jordan in the town representation. Now, Sir, Mr. Jordan either betrays his county, or his judgment is bewildered,—in either case, the citizens of the county are justifiable in uniting with the citizens of the town in the exclamation that "the sluggard is wiser in his own conceit than seven men that can render a reason."

VINDICATOR.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE: *Sir*—It would be a tacit acknowledgment of facts, to pass unnoticed the remarks of "A Merchant" in your last week's paper; more particularly, as the remarks made by a "Boat Owner," appear in his estimation, to require such particular notice.

A Merchant, Sir, may rest assured, that we are fully convinced that we have nothing to expect, from any attempt on our part, to direct public attention by raising the "*cry* of oppression, &c."—We do not *expect* to escape "censure" *not merited.* "Truth is (acknowledged by us as well as Mr. Merchant) mighty, and will prevail;—but we would advise him to let it be the *truth*, the *whole truth*, and nothing but the *truth.*

The gentleman says, that a "combination has been formed among the Boat Owners by which the price of freight has been raised from 25 to 50 per cent, and with the finger of arrogance at one end, and the finger of self interest at the other, he blockades "*an unlawful combination.*" Monstrous. Could he expect any thing else from "*outlaws.*"—But, Sir, we are simple enough to suppose, that any individual, or any number of individuals, may with perfect justice, fix their own value upon their labor, and refuse to take less, provided they do not go beyond proper limits. In this instance, taking into consideration the risk, the capital employed by owners of Steamers, the obligation imposed on us by the high rate of Premium of Insurance, of becoming our own Insurers, we deny the "*excess of rates,*" as well as the "*combination.*"

From the gentleman's account it appears that "such was the indignation of the Merchants of Fayetteville at the time, &c. that a company was formed and about $15,000 subscribed, to put a new line of Boats on the River, and an application was made to the last Legislature for a charter." We cannot suppose that their indignation was very weighty, when they refused to purchase a concern which was offered them for a sum at least $6000 less, than they could possibly place the same number of boats on the River for.

He further states "an application was made to the last Legislature for a Charter, but strange to say, it was refused. A Boat Owner could probably tell what influence was exerted on that occasion." If I am not mistaken the refusal was on the part of the applicants. A Charter was tendered to them on conditions which they would not accede to, and as to the gentleman's insinuation that *a Boat Owner exerted his influence to prevent their obtaining a Charter*, to say the least of it, *it is a base one*, and has too strong a resemblance *to the Dagger*, in the midnight assassin's hand, (and if we are not mistaken in the author's name,) it does not comport with the gentleman's professions, and as those remarks may possibly reach the view of those gentlemen who took an active part in obtaining this Charter, I respectfully call on them to say if any Boat Owner did, either directly or indirectly, interfere in the subject.

It appears a source of uneasiness to "a Merchant" that the two Steam Boats should command so large a proportion of the transportation business. This remark requires a mathematical calculation; but not by his rule, which is the rule of *thumb.* I refer him to the able Report of the Committee last year, on the subject of Internal Improvements, (L. D. Henry, Esq. Chairman.) They made a mathematical calculation, and by subtracting *perseverence* from *enterprise*, found *merit* remain. "A Merchant," by the rule of *thumb*, subtracts *perseverence* from enterprise, and finds *monopoly* to remain. We deny any pledge to each other, except the one that we will not ruin each other.

Now if the gentleman wishes to open the eyes of his fellow citizens, we would recommend a specific for that purpose, which is, that the Merchants shall come forward, and say to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, Gentlemen we will hold ourselves responsible, and pay to you the Tolls exacted on the Rates of 1825. Boat Owners will cheerfully comply with any restrictions that Company may impose on them, by rendering on oath, or otherwise, as they may direct, a correct manifest of all Merchandise transported by them. And what will be the consequence? The correct rate of Freight will then be before the public. The Boat Owner, stimulated by exertion, will, in order to promote the carrying business, reduce the rate of Freight to such a sum as will compensate him for his labour; for we Boat Owners are not so ignorant, but we know that the lower the rate of Freight, the more we shall have to transport. But as the case now stands, at the present rates we pay 25 per cent. tax more than we receive, and any further restriction increases the taxation, *not on the merchant*, but on the *Boat Owner*, for instance say that we reduce measurement goods to six cents per foot. What is the consequence? We reduce our receipts forty per cent. and increase our taxation from ten to twenty per cent. Experience teaches us Boat Owners, that such a state of things cannot long exist. Two Steam Boats have already been sold for Tolls, and it would not be long before the two now running would share the same fate. If the Citizens of Fayetteville do feel that interest in the prosperity of our Town which they ought, and which we hope they do, in our humble opinion, we consider this subject worthy of their serious consideration. They will do themselves much credit by it, they will administer justice to those who are now unjustly abused, much more so than by "*ripping the Goose*" for depend on it if they should "*rip the Goose*" they will be as much disappointed as was the man in the Fable.

I would propose that the citizens of Fayetteville should be convened to take this subject into consideration, the Merchant, the Planter and the Boat Owner are all equally interested in it, and I may further add, that the State itself is interested in it. The Cape Fear Navigation Company would certainly not be so unreasonable as to refuse their acquiesence to a plan which would reconcile all parties without any interference with their emoluments.

A BOAT OWNER.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday morning last, Mr. WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD, in the 35th year of his age. He was a highly respectable merchant, one of our most useful and enterprizing citizens, and a zealous member of the Presbyterian Church. His loss is sensibly felt and deeply regretted by this community.

At a meeting of the members of Fayetteville Engine Company No. 2, held at the Engine House on Monday the 4th inst. the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by the dispensation of an all wise Providence, this Company has been bereft of a worthy member, and brother, in the decease of Williamson Whitehead, who has been gathered to his Fathers; and as a tribute of respect to departed worth,

Resolved, That this Company will attend in a body, the Funeral of our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for the space of 30 days.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the family of the deceased in their bereavement, and find consolation in the fact that he has gone to render an account of a well spent life.

Resolved, That G. W. Hutton and I. Blake, Jr., be appointed a committee to hand a copy of the foregoing Resolutions to the Family of the dec'd.

Resolved, That the editors of the Journal and Observer be requested to give the above an insertion in their respective papers.

J. H. COOK, Sec'y.

Fayetteville, August 4, 1834.

Attention! Fayetteville Eagle Artillery Company,

In consequence of the death of your Fellow Soldier WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD, you are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning (Crape) on the left arm, for thirty days.

JNO. W. HOWELL, *Capt. Commanding.*

August 4th, 1834.

DIED,

On the 27th inst., in Onslow County, Mr. WILLIAM KYLE, a native of Ireland. Mr. Kyle resided in Newbern for many years, and was generally respected as an honest, intelligent and worthy man.

On Tuesday the 29th ult., at his residence on the Neck Plantation, near Rocky Point, EZEKIEL LANE, Esq. aged 61 years. He was a wealthy and respectable farmer, and his death is very generally regretted.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to July 30.

Brigs, Calvin from New York, Opulence from do., Pandore from do. Schooners, Ianthe from Charleston, Fair Play from Philadelphia.

A GUN FOUND.

A GUN was picked up in Hay street, a few weeks ago, which the owner can have by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement.

August 4, 1834. 96 3w.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 10 a 10½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 13½. Cotton 12 a 13. Corn 90 a 95. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 10. Flour, $5 50, a $6 50.—Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9½; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat, 100 a 110. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 13 a 14. Cotton Bagging 18 a 20 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

☞The Raleigh Register, Western Carolinian, and Farmers' Reporter, will please insert this advertisement 6 weeks, and forward their accounts to this Office for collection.

For Sale or Rent,

THAT valuable FAMILY RESIDENCE, near the Cool Springs, formerly the Mansion House of E. Stedman, deceased.

The Subscriber having abandoned the idea of returning to Fayetteville to live, would sell or rent the above property. If sold, possession can be had immediately or at the end of the year, as may best suit the purchaser,—if rented, the 1st of September next.

RICH'D. F. YARBROUGH.

August 4, 1834. 96tf.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of Engine Company No. 2, will take notice, that on Saturday next at 5 o'clock P. M., there will be a regular monthly meeting of said Company.

JOHN H. COOK, *Secretary.*

August 4, 1834. 1w

RANAWAY,

FROM the Subscriber, on Saturday night last, a negro woman named ELSY, about 25 years of age, black complexion, about 5 feet 4 inches high, good looking, with no marks except a small lump under the right ear. I bought her about a month ago from Hiram Brockett of Wilmington, who sold her as the property of Alexander Anderson, of the same place. It is probable that she will endeavor to return to Wilmington, where she has children. I will give a liberal reward for her apprehension and delivery to me, or for her confinement in any Jail so that I get her again.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Aug 4, 1834. 96 tf.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 30th July last, a negro man by the name of JOE. He is about 24 years old, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, and rather quick spoken, his feet across the instep are remarkably large, but not uncommonly long; he probably will make his way for some of the western free States, through Guilford or Rowan Counties, and he may make some stay in Guilford County, as he has some acquaintances there (free mulattoes) Probably he has free papers and considerable money, both paper and silver. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the State.

H. HALEY.

Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C.

Aug. 2, 1834 96-3t.

☞The Greensborough Patriot will give the above three insertions and forward his account to this Office for payment

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STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber on the night of the 4th of July last, from the Wagon Yard in Fayetteville, a dark Bay HORSE, six years old, from 14½ to 15 hands high, and not in very good order.—When a Colt his right hind thigh was fractured, which caused the hip to look lower than the other, was geared with collar, hame and iron traces ready to hitch as a leader. Whoever will deliver him to me here or leave him at the Wagon Yard in Fayetteville, shall be handsomely rewarded.—Any other information will be thankfully received.

WM. A. CAMPBELL

Near Laurel Hill, N. C. Aug 4 1834. 96-3w

Information wanted

OF ANDREW GOLD, a resident of Horry District, S. C. for the last two or three years. He left that District for some of the upper counties in this State. Any information of him, whether dead or alive, will be very thankfully received at this Office. It will be to his advantage if living, to call and attend to this.

August 4, 1834. 96-3w.

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

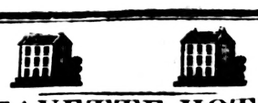
THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti-Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

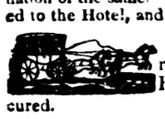


LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the ***House of Entertainment*** formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Punch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz. do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

Flour, Pork, Fish, &c.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 bbls. Baltimore Howard St. FLOUR,
50 do. PORK,
10 do. Susquehanna SHAD,
20 do. No. 1 HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 ditto,
30 boxes manufactured TOBACCO, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9, 1834. 88tf

To Hire by the month,

A SMART active GIRL, accustomed to housework, and another a good size for a nurse or waiter, also a smart BOY, all of good character.—Apply at this office.

June 2, 1834. 87tf.

MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.

Just received by John Walker Steam Boat,

79 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 bags Cuba COFFEE,
25 ditto high scented Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
For sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 16, 1834. 89-*tf.*

Dossey's Choice.

A large supply of this popular Hymn Book Just received by E. J. HALE.

New Books! New Books!

JACOB FAITHFUL; Peter Simple; Frolics of Puck; Kentuckian in New York; Bachelor reclaimed; Club Book; Pilgrims of the Rhine, Treasury of Knowledge; Empress Josephine; Daughter's Own Book; Mother at Home; Child at Home; Paper against Gold; Cobbett's Sermons; Life of Rev. Rowland Hill; Moral Testament of a Man; Cooper's Letter to his Countrymen; Agnew on the Sabbath; Communion with God; Children of the Abbey; Mason's Farrier; Nurse's Manual, or Young Mother's Guide; Life of Lafitte the Pirate, Millwright's Guide; French Dictionary; Jay's Prayers; Cotterell's do; Dover and Village Hymns School Books, Paper, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Pilgrims of the Rhine; Downing's Letter's, 6th Edition; Downing's Life of Jackson; Eaton's do.; Child at Home, by Abbott; Corner Stone, by do.; Taylor's Life of Cowper; Wolfe Tone's Cavalry Tactics; Abercrombie on Intellectual Powers; Nos. 31 and 32 of Scott's Works; Flora's Dictionary, (splendid;) Girl's Own Book; Edwards on Redemption; Mason's Farrier; Lincoln's Botany; Cruden's Concordance; Buck's Dictionary; Baxter's Call; Zion Songster; American Chesterfield; Josephus; Letter Writers; Methodist Harmonist; Eberle's Practice; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; Græca Majora; Anthon's Sallust; Patterson's Caesar; Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas; Speller and Definer; Murray's Key; &c. Also a small lot of New Piano Music. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 9, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Landing,*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, }
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16th, 1833. §63-*tf* §

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchors and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter-Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cogniac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Ceroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

Coffee.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta, 100 bags prime COFFEE, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9. 88tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS. HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70-tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833. 59tf.

COFFEE, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.

75 BAGS Rio Coffee,
20 Bbls. Prime Pork,
10 do. do. Beef.
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice.

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834. 83tf.

Fish, Whiskey and Corn.

JUST RECEIVING,

100 Barrels Susquehanna HERRINGS,
50 do. WHISKEY,
1500 bushels CORN.
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 23, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

HALL & JOHNSON

OFFER FOR SALE,

50 Hhds. N. Orleans,
12 ditto St. Croix, } SUGARS.
10 ditto Porto Rico, }
40 ditto Molasses, (good retailing,)
50 bags Rio Coffee,
20 tons Swedes, English, } IRON,
Hoop, Rod and Sheet }
20 hhds. Crockery, assorted,
14,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
100 sides good soal Leather.

May 17, 1834. 89tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring supplies of FANCY and STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Together with a general and extensive assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Trace Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Patent, Corn, Grass, German and Bramble Scythe Blades,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Ready made Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

With a great variety of other articles, which will be found to comprise a very extensive assortment of every article usually required for the Country Trade; which they offer at *WHOLESALE* exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having closed his business, would request all those indebted to him to come forward and settle the same on or before the 1st of August, otherwise their accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

JAS. G. COOK.

Fayetteville, July 8, 1834. 82 *tf.*

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragemen he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpeatine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by the subscriber to Asa H. Coe, for the sum of Twenty Dollars, dated the 23d day of April last, and payable twelve months after date. As I have not received value for the said Note, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law. JOS. WOOD.

Robeson County, N. C. May 12, 1834.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71-tf.

Coffee and Sugar.

25 HHDS. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
50 bags Cuba and Rio Coffee,
20 barrels Prime Pork,
5000 bushels Liverpool Salt.
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 26, 1834.

35 Boxes Fayetteville mould CANDLES,
6 hhds. cheap SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime ditto,
7 bags cheap COFFEE, for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

June 7, 1834. 88tf.

COTTON GINS.

PERSONS disposed to purchase COTTON GINS, can be supplied, of my manufacture, by applying to Hall & Johnson, of Fayetteville, at the same reduced prices of last year. A credit of six months is given, or a discount of 12½ per cent. per annum for cash. I also offer my

PLANTATION

FOR SALE ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

It contains 2000 acres, of which 300 are cleared and under good fence; a GRIST MILL, two COTTON GINS, new PRESS, Store HOUSES, Dwelling HOUSES, and BARNS in good order. It is an excellent stand for a Store, and is now a Stage Stand on the Charleston Line. Persons desiring an active life would be well suited in this place. I will exchange it for Town Property, Slaves, or Western Lands.

JNO. W. POWELL.

Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. } 88-3m.
June 1834.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Star, and People's Press, Wilmington, will please give the above advertisement insertion in their papers for three months, and forward their bills to this office for collection.

21 Hhds. good MOLASSES,
50 casks Lime,
20 Grindstones,
Just received and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

April 21st, 1834.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

MILL IRON'S &

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill I

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good ity, and at a reasonable price. Orders country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing cuted with despatch, at my shop on Person below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHL

Fayetteville, April 1834.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Bailey, moved to the Store recently occupied by and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES, COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, *GROCERIES, &c. &c.*

All of which he is determined to sell on the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally are invited call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834. 68tf

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,

Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31. 59tf.

☞ In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

New Spring and Summer GOODS,

THE Subscriber has just received and is opening a general assortment of

British, French and American GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, selected in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for past favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they would call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 18. 70tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of a removal to the West, offers for sale all his

Lands and Tenements

In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. The Lands in Cumberland are well known, being those formerly held and owned by Captain Lord, on the east side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the town of Fayetteville;—a particular description of which I deem unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will view and examine for themselves. It may however, be well to remark, that nearly all those lands lie *within one, two* and three miles of the town of *Fayetteville, that they are* variously and heavily timbered, and contain *in quantity* about **2300** acres; two or three hundred acres which is arable land, and under a tolerable fence, and is as well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, &c. as any lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Upon those lands there are certain improvements consisting of a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

And all other necessary out houses in good repair several of the buildings being entirely new. There is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL and an eligible site for another Mill, all within a half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply of Timber near at hand. In Campbellton or Lower Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots with the improvements thereon, consisting of the Tunis Warehouse and other Warehouses, the Wharf above the Ferry landing and one half of the Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry. Also a lot near Mrs. *Hawley's* containing five acres, also offer for *sale, Woodstock,* my Family Mansion, a new and commodious building near the mount and about a mile from the Town Hall, with all the improvements upon the lot, consisting of a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House, &c. &c. new. This lot contains between four and five acres, and has upon it pure and delightful Water, and may well be compared *with any lot* in the part of the country for health, *beauty* and convenience as a summer or a permanent residence.

In the county of Robeson, I offer for sale a tract of Land, situate about two miles from Lumberton being good piny land and containing 340 acres. Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lumberton, which are as valuable and desirable as any in that village. In all or any part of the above described property, a great bargain will be given. early application be made, as I am anxious to wind up and settle my business in this part of the country The terms of sale will be made exceedingly accommodating. I also offer for sale three or four

NEGRO WOMEN.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

March 22, 1834.

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,*

BEING very much in need of the *NEEDFUL*, respectfully informs his customers in Fayetteville and Country, that all Accounts, Due Bills and Notes, will be placed in the hands of John W. Bellow, Esq., for collection, after the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to him. 75tf.

March 10.

Take Notice,

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nathan King, dec'd, at March Term, 1834, hereby gives notice to all who are indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEORGE T. KING, *Executor.*

March 10, 1834.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns, a general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboard, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureau, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, many, any, curled maple and plain Bedsteads, all which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf